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AGRICULTURE.
CLOVER.

At the Agricultural meeting on Tuesday
week, most of the speakers put clover in the
ground and thought it would not come up
herdgrasses and red top for any kind of stock
ing sheep. One or two others said that clover
would not fatten animals so fast as the
grasses; and as to this value in hay it seemed
considered poor food.

The reason for this is that farmers do not
cut their clover in season; and where it is
to stand till half the heads have turned brown
the hay is poor stuff for any kind of stock.
Much was said on that evening as to the
time of cutting grass, and several speakers
mentioned letting it stand till some of the seed
heads had advanced so far as to be in
vegetation.

No distinction was made that night between
red and other kinds, and if the speakers men-
clude clover, there is no wonder they should
their clover hay poor stuff. The truth is,
a bad article for, even when it has be-
come so much as to be cured in a proper manner.

We have had long experience with this
hay, and we cannot be easily talked out of it.
For pound it will fatten animals and will
work as well as any kind of hay that we ever
cut, is, when it is cut in season and
made.

Large or rank clover should be cut as soon
as the heads have come into blossom. If cut
half the heads have turned brown, it will
work half so much, and it will not weigh
by one third as it will when cut in season.
We have been surprised at the difference in
when clover is cut early.

It is a mistake to think in a moment on taking
forfeit of it on the hayrow.

One speaker remarked the other night that
he had got the excrement of cattle and
he was greatly mistaken as to the cause
of clover making the excrement of cows
the animals eat Indian meal daily.

We would not like to have a pasture for
clover for that would exclude the natural
that we know that cattle will thrive fast
clover, as fast as on any kind of grass.

Clover has a long top root, and when
down if we mix clover with herdgrasses the
of the clover soon turn to manure and
ground light for the remaining grasses.

Clover may not be needed so much as
green or red clover because it never packs so
green, some have advised. It is not
carried to market, but for all kinds of stock
ing much cows, it is an excellent feed,
alone to think there would be less differ-
opinion among farmers on this point of it
cut in season and make it properly.

CRANBERRIES ON CORN LAND.

We have received an anonymous com-
munication from the town of Essex, on the subject of
culture on high lands. The writer com-
plains that the farmers known to the Com-
missioners for not making known to the Com-
missioners the information which was obtained
from him, who was the first to try the ex-
periment of growing cranberries in
fields.

We cannot publish charges against any
founded on anonymous communication. The
writer did not venture to let his name
be known, and we do not know how
he could he expect that another would
responsibility of his charges? We are not
in some form or other for what we pu-
names stand conspicuous on our paper;
we often admit anonymous communications
where personal character is not con-
sought not to be invited to make charge
know nothing of, without a responsible
person.

The first instance of successful culture
on tillied ground, in this State, that
residential, was on land of a Mr. Barnard
town of Essex, Essex county. Mr. Bar-
of a box of very large and fine cranber-
his letter stated were grown in a field with
corn the previous year.

We showed these cranberries as a
as a fine sample, to many people who
office. We have not at hand Mr. Bar-
tation name, but we are not under any
his surname, for we have often called it
to the attention of our readers.

So far as we know, Mr. Barnard of
Essex was the first man in the county
to try an experiment of this kind, and he got
the credit of it. In consequence of
experiment was tried in communication
commendation by the editor of the Essex
1848, for some one to make trial of
fruiting cranberries.

ESP A correspondent who dates
Mass., says he chooses not to engage in
say down as low as that relating to it
but he would inquire of the Ploughman
respondents, how many swarms of bees
My be kept on a tract of land ten miles
ing the land divided off for the purpose
advantage?

Our correspondent approves the lat-
most part of Worcester county, but
what is the quality of the soil for
square, or what is the natural growth of
it. And we are not told what is cu-
whether the black willow for its
for their fragrant juices, or for
its late and early blossoms.

Leaving us wholly in the dark on
how can he expect us to guess at it
bees that may live on the square
parts of the tract three or four hundred
have been sustained from a small
land—more bees than this number
favored districts, for bees must be
even supposing locs to eat in cold
A trick which they are not guilty
beats out more in cold weather than in
than we judge by comparison?

This question must be decided by
it is the right subject for them, for